

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Howe (1995), methodology is an organized, documented set of procedures and guidelines for one or more phases. Howe (1995) further says that it is a step-by-step approach for carrying out the procedure to get the quality of the results is acceptable. Hence, methodology is crucial to do in research because it contains the way in which the data are collected for the research project to get the acceptable quality of the result. In this research, to cover the acceptable quality of the result, the writer set the type of research, the participants, instruments; and the procedure of data collection and analysis.

3.1. Type of Research

In this research, the data of this research are not in the form of numbers so the writer used qualitative method. As Sumarsono (2004: 67) and Adi (2004: 56) say that based on the characteristic, data can be distinguished into quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data is the data in the form of numbers and it can be counted up. Qualitative data is not in the form of numbers and it cannot be counted up. This definition is supported by Punch as cited by Blaxter et al (2001: 64) that quantitative research is empirical research where the data is in the form of numbers and qualitative research is empirical research where the data is not in the form of numbers.

3.2. Participants

Because of time limitation and to be more practical, the writer used snowball strategy to get the participants. According to Sumarsono (2004: 64), in snowball strategy, people can ask people in sampling as informants so the writer asked Chinese people

who knew where groups of *babah* Chinese could be found in social gatherings in Semarang and took about twenty people of *babah* Chinese. The writer chose participants among those who were about 50 to 70 years old. There are two reasons of choosing this age. First, in this age, they know better to which Chinese ethnic they belong. Second, all Chinese schools in Indonesia were closed in 1966 by Presiden Suharto, so was In Hoa School (*babah* Chinese school in Semarang). The still alive graduates of the school are about that age. Therefore, the writer chose Semarang *babah* Chinese who were about 50 –70 years.

3.3. Instrument

The writer used two instruments:

1. Tape recorder.

To get the data about the Chinese words that are still used, intra-sentential code switching (within a sentence) and inter-sentential code switching (between sentences), the writer used a tape recorder to record groups of identified *babah* Chinese in Semarang in social gathering such as in birthday party, sport club and dinner where *babah* Chinese often came and met with friends or business relations.

2. Questionnaire.

The writer gave questionnaire to the identified *babah* Chinese people to know their reasons to code switch and the people they code switch with.

3.4. Procedure of Collecting and Analysing Data

1. The writer asked some Chinese people who knew in which social gathering or events the groups of *babah* Chinese usually met each other.

2. The writer recorded their conversation naturally to know their code switching and the Chinese words they used, and then asked permission to use the record for observation.
3. After that, the writer gave the questionnaire to Semarang *babah* Chinese that still do code switching to know the reasons they code switch and the people they code switch with.
4. Last procedure, the writer analyzed the data from the recording and the questionnaire.

Through this way, the writer collected six groups of *babah* Chinese that contains 3 – 5 persons in each group.

